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autobiography

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automation

ny and German-speaking countries. [German: *Auto*, automobile; see *auto* + *Bahn*, road, from Middle High German *ban*. See *g'hen* in Appendix.]

au-to-bi-og-ra-phy (ô'tô-bi-ôg'râ-fê, -bê) *n.*, *pl.* *-phies*. The biography of a person written by that person. —**au'to-bi-og'ra-pher** *n.* —**au'to-bi-ô-graph'ic** (-bî'ô-grâf'ik), **au'to-bi-ô-graph'i-cal** *adj.* —**au'to-bi-ô-graph'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

au-to-bus (ô'tô-bûs') *n.*, *pl.* *-bus-es* or *-bus-ses*. A motor coach; a bus.

au-to-catal-ysis (ô'tô-ka-tâl'i-sis) *n.*, *pl.* *-ses* (-sêz'). Catalysis of a chemical reaction by one of the products of the reaction. —**au'to-cat'a-ly'tic** (-kât'i-lî'tik) *adj.* —**au'to-cat'a-ly'ti-cal-ly** *adv.*

au-toch-thon (ô-tôk'thôn) *n.*, *pl.* *-thons* or *-thones* (-thâ-nêz'). 1. One of the earliest known inhabitants of a place; an aborigine. 2. Ecology. An indigenous plant or animal. [Greek *autochthôn*: *auto*, *auto-* + *khthôn*, earth; see *dhghem* in Appendix.]

au-toch-tho-nous (ô-tôk'thâ-nas) also **au-toch-tho-nal** (-thâ-nâl) or **au-toch-thon-ic** (ô'tôk'thôn'ik) *adj.* 1. Originating where found; indigenous: *autochthonous rocks*; an *autochthonous people*; *autochthonous folktales*. See Synonyms at *native*. 2. Biology. Originating or formed in the place where found: an *autochthonous blood clot*. —**au'toch-thon-ism**, **au'toch-tho-ny** *n.* —**au'toch-tho-nous-ly** *adv.*

au-to-clave (ô'tô-klâv') *n.* A strong, pressurized, steam-heated vessel, as for laboratory experiments, sterilization, or cooking. [French: Greek *auto*, *auto-* + Latin *clavus*, key.]

au-to-cold (ô'tô-kôld') *n.* Variant of *autocold*.

au-to-cra-cy (ô-tôk'râ-sê) *n.*, *pl.* *-cies*. 1. Government by a single person having unlimited power; despotism. 2. A country or state that is governed by a single person with unlimited power.

au-to-crat (ô'tâ-kràt') *n.* 1. A ruler having unlimited power; a despot. 2. A person with unlimited power or authority: a corporate autocrat. [French *autocrate*, from Greek *autokratês*, ruling by oneself; *auto*, *auto-* + *kratês*, *-crat*.] —**au'to-crat'ic**, **au'to-crat'i-cal** *adj.* —**au'to-crat'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

au-to-cross (ô'tô-krôs', -krôs') *n.* Sports. A competition for automobiles that tests driving skill and speed. [AUTO(MOBILE) + (MOTOR)CROSS.]

au-to-da-fé (ô'tô-da-fâ, ô'tô-) *n.*, *pl.* *au'tos-da-fé* (ô'tô-tôz-, ô'tô-tôz-). 1. Public announcement of the sentences imposed on persons tried by the Inquisition and the public execution of those sentences by the secular authorities. 2. The burning of a heretic at the stake. [Portuguese *auto da fé*: *auto*, act + *da*, of the + *fé*, faith.]

au-to-de-struct (ô'tô-di-strûkt') *intr.v.* *-struct-ed*, *-struct-ing*, *-strucs*. To destroy itself or oneself; self-destruct. [AUTO- + (SELF-)DESTRUCT.]

au-to-di-dact (ô'tô-di-dâkt') *n.* A self-taught person. [From Greek *autodidaktos*, self-taught: *auto*, *auto-* + *didaktos*, taught; see *DIDACTIC*.] —**au'to-di-dac'tic** *adj.*

au-to-dyne (ô'tâ-dîn') *n.* A heterodyne radio device in which one tube serves simultaneously as oscillator and detector. [AUTO- + (HETERO)DYNE.] —**au'to-dyne'ad** *adj.*

au-toe-cious (ô-tê'shas) *adj.* Biology. Having all stages of a life cycle occurring on the same host. [From *AUTO-* + Greek *oikos*, house; see *weik-* in Appendix.] —**au'toe-cism** (-siz'm) *n.*

au-to-er-o-tism (ô'tô-êr'â-tîz'm) or **au-to-e-rot-i-cism** (-i-rôt'i-sîz'm) *n.* 1. Self-satisfaction of sexual desire, as by masturbation. 2. The arousal of sexual feeling without an external stimulus. —**au'to-e-rot'ic** (-i-rôt'ik) *adj.*

au-to-ga-my (ô-tôg'a-mê) *n.* 1. Botany. Self-fertilization in plants. 2. Biology. The union of nuclei within and arising from a single cell, as in certain protozoans and fungi. —**au'to-gam'ic** (ô'tô-gâm'ik), **au'to-ga-mous** *adj.*

au-to-gen-e-sis (ô'tô-jên'i-sis) also **au-tog-e-ny** (ô-tôg'a-nê) *n.* See *abiogenesis*. —**au'to-ge-ne'tic** (-jâ-nê'tik) *adj.* —**au'to-ge-net'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

au-tog-e-nous (ô-tôg'a-nas) also **au-to-gen-ic** (ô'tâ-jên'ik) *adj.* 1. Produced from within; self-generating. 2. Medicine. Originating with the individual to which applied: an *autogenous graft*; an *autogenous vaccine*. —**au'tog-e-nous-ly** *adv.*

au-tog-e-ny (ô-tôg'a-nê) *n.* Variant of *autogenesis*.

au-to-gi-ro also **au-to-gy-ro** (ô'tô-jî'rô) *n.*, *pl.* *-ros*. An aircraft powered by a conventional propeller and supported in flight by a free-wheeling, horizontal rotor that provides lift. [A former trademark.]

au-to-graph (ô'tâ-grâf') *n.* 1. A person's own signature or handwriting. 2. A manuscript in the author's handwriting. —**auto-graph** *tr.v.* *-graphed*, *-graph-ing*, *-graphs*. 1. To write one's name or signature on or in; sign. 2. To write in one's own handwriting. —**auto-graph** *adj.* Written in the writer's own handwriting: an *auto-graph letter*. [Late Latin *autographum*, from neuter of Latin *autographus*, written with one's own hand, from Greek *autographos*: *auto*, *auto-* + *graphein*, to write; see *-GRAPH*.] —**au'to-graph'ic**, **au'to-graph'i-cal** *adj.* —**au'to-graph'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

au-tog-ra-phy (ô-tôg'râ-fê) *n.* 1. The writing of something in one's own handwriting. 2. Autographs considered as a group.

au-to-gy-ro (ô'tô-jî'rô) *n.* Variant of *autogiro*.

Au-to-harp (ô'tô-hârp'). A trademark used for a musical instrument similar to a zither.

au-to-hyp-no-sis (ô'tô-hîp-nô'sis) *n.* 1. The act or process of hypnotizing oneself. 2. A self-induced hypnotic state. Also called *self-hypnosis*. —**au'to-hyp-not'ic** (-nôt'ik) *adj.*

au-to-im-mune (ô'tô-i-myôon') *adj.* Of or relating to an immune response by the body against one of its own tissues or types of cells. —**au'to-im-mu-ni'ty** *n.* —**au'to-im-mu-ni-zâ'tion** (-îm'ya-nô-zâ'shan) *n.*

au-to-in-fec-tion (ô'tô-in-fêk'shan) *n.* Infection, such as recurrent boils, caused by bacteria, viruses, or parasites that persist on or in the body.

au-to-in-oc-u-la-tion (ô'tô-i-nôk'ya-lâ'shan) *n.* 1. Inoculation with a vaccine made from microorganisms obtained from the recipient's own body. 2. An infection caused by a disease that has spread from a different part of the body. —**au'to-in-oc-u-la-ble** *adj.*

au-to-in-tox-i-ca-tion (ô'tô-in-tôk'sî-kâ'shan) *n.* Self-poisoning caused by endogenous microorganisms, metabolic wastes, or other toxins produced within the body. Also called *autotoxemia*.

au-to-load-ing (ô'tô-lô-dîng) *adj.* Semiautomatic.

au-to-log-ous (ô'tô-lô-gas) *adj.* Derived or transferred from the same individual's body: *autologous blood donation*. [AUTO- + *-logous*, as in *HOMOLOGOUS*.]

au-to-ly-sate (ô'tô-lî-sât', -zât') *n.* Biochemistry. An end product of autolysis.

au-to-ly-sin (ô'tô-lî-sîn, ô'tâ-lî'sîn) *n.* Biochemistry. A substance, such as an enzyme, that is capable of destroying the cells or tissues of an organism within which it is produced.

au-to-ly-sis (ô'tô-lî-sis) *n.* Biochemistry. The destruction of tissues or cells of an organism by the action of substances, such as enzymes, that are produced within the organism. Also called *self-digestion*. —**au'to-ly'tic** (ô'tâ-lî'tik) *adj.*

au-to-mak-er (ô'tô-mâ'kär) *n.* A manufacturer of automotive vehicles; a carmaker.

Au-to-mat (ô'tâ-mât'). A trademark used for automated restaurant services in which food is dispensed from vending machines.

au-to-ma-ta (ô-tô-m'a-ta) *n.* A plural of *automaton*.

au-to-mate (ô'tâ-mât') *v.* *-mat-ed*, *-mat-ing*, *-mates*. —*tr.* 1. To convert to automatic operation: *automate a factory*. 2. To control or operate by automation. —*intr.* To convert to or make use of automation. [Back-formation from *AUTOMATION*.]

au-to-mat-ed teller machine (ô'tâ-mâ'tîd) *n.* Abbr. *ATM*. An unattended electronic machine in a public place, connected to a data system and related equipment and activated by a bank customer to obtain cash withdrawals and other banking services. Also called *automated bank teller*, *automated teller*, *automatic teller*, *automatic teller machine*, *cash machine*.

au-to-mat'ic (ô'tâ-mât'ik) *adj.* Abbr. *auto*. 1. *a.* Acting or operating in a manner essentially independent of external influence or control: an *automatic light switch*; a *budget deficit that caused automatic spending cuts*. *b.* Self-regulating: an *automatic washing machine*. 2. *a.* Acting or done without volition or conscious control; involuntary: *automatic shrinking of the pupils of the eyes in strong light*. See Synonyms at *spontaneous*. *b.* Acting or done as if by machine; mechanical: an *automatic reply to a familiar question*. 3. *a.* Capable of firing continuously until ammunition is exhausted or the trigger is released: an *automatic rifle*. *b.* Semiautomatic: an *automatic pistol*. —**auto-mat'ic** *n.* 1. An automatic machine or device. 2. *a.* An automatic firearm. *b.* A semiautomatic firearm. 3. A transmission or a motor vehicle with an automatic gear-shifting mechanism. 4. Football. See *audible*. [From Greek *automatos*: *auto*, *auto-* + *-matos*, willing; see *men-* in Appendix.] —**au'to-mat'i-cal-ly** *adv.* —**au'to-mat'ic-i-ty** (-mâ-tîs'i-tî) *n.*

WORD HISTORY: The words *automatic pilot* or *automatic transmission* bring to mind mechanical devices that operate with minimal human intervention. Yet the word *automatic*, which goes back to the Greek word *automatos*, "acting of one's own will, self-acting, of itself," made up of two parts, *auto-*, "self," and *-matos*, "willing," is first recorded in English in 1743 with reference to motions of the body, such as the peristaltic action of the intestines: "The Motions are called automatic from their Resemblance to the Motions of Automata, or Machines, whose Principle of Motion is within themselves." Although the writer had machines in mind, *automatic* could be used of living things, a use we still have, although not the primary one. The association of *automatic* chiefly with machinery may represent one instance of many in which we have come to see the world in mechanical terms.

automatic pilot *n.* A navigation mechanism, as on an aircraft, that automatically maintains a preset course. Also called *robot pilot*.

automatic teller *n.* See *automated teller machine*.

automatic teller machine *n.* Abbr. *ATM*. See *automated teller machine*.

au-to-ma-tion (ô'tâ-mâ'shan) *n.* 1. The automatic operation or control of equipment, a process, or a system. 2. The techniques and equipment used to achieve automatic operation or control. 3.



automated teller machine

â pat	oi boy
â pay	ou out
âr care	ôo took
â father	ôô boot
â pet	û cut
ê be	ûr urge
î pit	th thin
î pie	th this
îr pier	hw which
o pot	zh vision
ô toe	â about, item
ô paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: ' (primary); ' (secondary), as in dictionary (dîk'shâ-nêr'ê)

insulate

tached in outlook and experience; narrow or provincial. 3. Anatomy. Of or relating to isolated tissue or an island of tissue. [French *insulair*, from Late Latin *insularis*, from Latin *insula*, island.] —*in-su-lar-lam*, *in-su-lar/i-ty* (lā-r'ī-tē) n. —*in-su-lar/i-ly* adv.

in-su-late (in'sa-lāt, ins'yā-) tr.v. -lat-ed, -lat-ing, -lates. 1. To cause to be in a detached or isolated position. See Synonyms at *isolate*. 2. To prevent the passage of heat, electricity, or sound into or out of, especially by surrounding with a nonconducting material. [Latin *insula*, island + -ATE¹.]

in-su-la-tion (in'sa-lā'shan, ins'yā-) n. Abbr. *ins.* 1. The act of insulating or the state of being insulated. 2. A material or substance used in insulating: soundproof cork insulation; a layer of trapped air that serves as insulation.

in-su-la-tive (in'sa-lā'tiv, ins'yā-) adj. Serving to insulate or keep safe: the insulative value of an animal's fur; insulative packing materials.

in-su-la-tor (in'sa-lā'tar, ins'yā-) n. 1. A material that insulates, especially a nonconductor of sound, heat, or electricity. 2. A device that insulates.

in-su-lin (in'sa-lin) n. 1. A polypeptide hormone secreted by the islets of Langerhans and functioning in the regulation of the metabolism of carbohydrates and fats, especially the conversion of glucose to glycogen, which lowers the blood glucose level. 2. Any of various pharmaceutical preparations containing this hormone that are derived from the pancreas of certain animals or produced through genetic engineering and are used in the medical treatment and management of diabetes mellitus (type 1). [New Latin *insula*, island (of Langerhans) (from Latin, island) + -IN.]

in-su-lin-de-pend-ent diabetes (in'sa-lin-dī-pēn'dant) n. See *diabetes mellitus* (sense 1).

insulin pump n. A portable device for people with diabetes that injects insulin at programmed intervals in order to regulate blood sugar levels.

insulin shock n. Acute hypoglycemia usually resulting from an overdose of insulin and characterized by sweating, trembling, dizziness, and, if left untreated, convulsions and coma.

in-sult (in-sult') v. -sult-ed, -sult-ing, -sults. —tr. 1. a. To treat with gross insensitivity, insolence, or contemptuous rudeness. See Synonyms at *offend*. b. To affront or demean: an absurd speech that insulted the intelligence of the audience. 2. Obsolete. To make an attack on. —intr. Archaic. 1. To behave arrogantly. 2. To give offense; offend: a speech that was intended to insult. —*in-sult'* n. 1. An offensive action or remark. 2. Medicine. A bodily injury, irritation, or trauma. [French *insulter*, from Old French, to assault, from Latin *insultare*, to leap at, insult, frequentative of *insilire*, to leap upon: *in-*, on; see *IN-2* + *salire*, to leap; see *sal-* in Appendix.] —*in-sult'er* n. —*in-sult-ing-ly* adv.

in-su-per-a-ble (in-sō'pə-rā-bəl) adj. Impossible to overcome; insurmountable; insuperable odds. [Middle English, from Old French, from Latin *insuperabilis*: *in-*, not; see *IN-1* + *superabilis*, superable; see *SUPERABLE*.] —*in-su-per-a-bil/i-ty*, *in-su-per-a-bil-ness* n. —*in-su-per-a-bly* adv.

in-sup-er-a-ble (in'sa-pōr-tā-bəl, -pōr-) adj. 1. Not endurable; intolerable: insupportable mental anguish. 2. Lacking grounds or defense; unjustifiable: an insupportable claim. —*in-sup-er-a-bil-ness* n. —*in-sup-er-a-bly* adv.

in-sup-press-i-ble (in'sa-prēs'ā-bəl) adj. Impossible to suppress or control; irrepressible. —*in-sup-press-i-bly* adv.

in-sur-ance (in-shōr'əns) n. Abbr. *ins.* 1. a. The act, business, or system of insuring. b. The state of being insured. c. A means of being insured. 2. a. Coverage by a contract binding a party to indemnify another against specified loss in return for premiums paid. b. The sum or rate for which such a contract insures something. c. The periodic premium paid for this coverage. 3. A protective measure: biking helmets that provide insurance against an accident. —*insurance* adj. Sports. Of, relating to, or being a score that increases a team's lead enough to prevent the opposing team from tying the game with one more score: an insurance run.

in-sure (in-shōr') v. -sured, -sur-ing, -sures. —tr. 1. To cover with insurance. 2. To make sure, certain, or secure. See Usage Note at *assure*. —intr. To buy or sell insurance. [Middle English *ensuren*, to assure, from Old French *enseurer*, possibly variant of *assurer*. See *ASSURE*.] —*in-sur'a-bil/i-ty* n. —*in-sur'a-ble* adj.

in-sured (in-shōrd') n., pl. *insured* or *-sureds*. 1. The party who stands to benefit from an insurance policy. 2. The party insured. Also called *assured*.

in-sur-or (in-shōr'ər) n. One that insures, especially an insurance underwriter.

in-sur-gence (in-sūr'jəns) n. The action or an instance of rebellion; an insurrection.

in-sur-gen-cy (in-sūr'jan-sē) n., pl. *-cies*. 1. The quality or circumstance of being rebellious. 2. An instance of rebellion; an insurgence.

in-sur-gent (in-sūr'jənt) adj. Rising in revolt against civil authority or a government in power; rebellious. —*insurgent* n. 1. One that revolts against civil authority. 2. A member of a political party who rebels against its leadership. [Latin *insurgens*, *insurgent-*, present participle of *insurgere*, to rise up: *in-*, inten-

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sive pref.; see *IN-1* + *surgere*, to rise; see *SURGE*.] —*in-sur'-gent-ly* adv.

in-sur-mount-a-ble (in'sər-moun'tā-bəl) adj. Impossible to surmount; insuperable: insurmountable difficulties. —*in-sur-mount'a-bil/i-ty*, *in-sur-mount'a-bil-ness* n. —*in-sur-mount'a-bly* adv.

in-sur-rec-tion (in'sa-rēk'shan) n. The act or an instance of open revolt against civil authority or a constituted government. See Synonyms at *rebellion*. [Middle English, from Old French, from Late Latin *insurrectio*, *insurrectio*, from Latin *insurrectus*, past participle of *insurgere*, to rise up. See *INSURGENT*.] —*in-sur-rec-tion-al* adj. —*in-sur-rec-tion-ar-y* (-shā-nēr'ē) adj. & n. —*in-sur-rec-tion-ism* n. —*in-sur-rec-tion-ist* n.

in-sus-cep-ti-ble (in'sa-sēp'tā-bəl) adj. Not susceptible; insusceptible to bribery. —*in-sus-cep'ti-bil/i-ty* n. —*in-sus-cep'ti-bly* adv.

int. abbr. 1. Intelligence. 2. Intercept. 3. Interest. 4. Interim. 5. Interior. 6. Grammar. Interjection. 7. Intermediate. 8. Internal. 9. International. 10. Intersection. 11. Interval. 12. Interview. 13. Grammar. Intransitive.

in-tact (in-tākt') adj. 1. Remaining sound, entire, or uninjured; not impaired in any way. 2. Having all physical parts, especially: a. Having the hymen unbroken. b. Not castrated. [Middle English, from Latin *intactus*: *in-*, not; see *IN-1* + *tactus*, past participle of *tangere*, to touch; see *tag-* in Appendix.] —*in-tact-ly* adv. —*in-tact-ness* n.

in-ta-glio (in-tāl'yō, -tāl-) n., pl. *-glios*. 1. a. A figure or design carved into or beneath the surface of hard metal or stone. b. The art or process of carving a design in this manner. 2. A gemstone carved in intaglio. 3. Printing done with a plate bearing an image in intaglio. 4. A die incised so as to produce a design in relief. [Italian, from *intagliare*, to engrave: *in-*, in (from Latin; see *IN-2*) + *tagliare*, to cut (from Vulgar Latin **tagliare*; see *TALOR*).]

in-take (in'tāk') n. 1. An opening by which a fluid is admitted into a container or conduit. 2. a. The act of taking in. b. The quantity taken in. c. Something, especially energy, taken in.

in-tan-gi-ble (in-tān'jā-bəl) adj. 1. Incapable of being perceived by the senses. 2. Incapable of being realized or defined. —*intangible* n. Something intangible, especially an asset that cannot be perceived by the senses. Often used in the plural: intangibles such as goodwill and dedication. —*in-tan-gi-bil/i-ty*, *in-tan-gi-bil-ness* n. —*in-tan-gi-bly* adv.

in-tar-si-a (in-tār'sē-ā) n. 1. A decorative inlaid pattern in a surface, especially a mosaic worked in wood. 2. The art or practice of making such a pattern. [German, from Italian *intarsiare*, from *intarsiare*, to inlay: *in-*, in (from Latin; see *IN-2*) + *tarsia*, inlaid mosaic work (from Arabic *tarṣīf*).]

in-te-ger (in'ti-jər) n. Mathematics. 1. A member of the set of positive whole numbers (1, 2, 3, ...), negative whole numbers (-1, -2, -3, ...), and zero (0). 2. A complete unit or entity. [From Latin, whole, complete. See *tag-* in Appendix.]

in-te-gra-ble (in'ti-grā-bəl) adj. Mathematics. Capable of undergoing integration or of being integrated. —*in-te-gra-bil/i-ty* n.

in-te-gral (in'ti-grəl, in-tē'grəl) adj. 1. Essential or necessary for completeness; constituent: The kitchen is an integral part of a house. 2. Possessing everything essential; entire. 3. (in'ti-grəl) Mathematics. a. Expressed as or involving integrals. —*integral* n. 1. A complete unit; a whole. 2. (in'ti-grəl) Mathematics. a. A definite integral. b. An indefinite integral. [Middle English, from Old French, from Medieval Latin *integrālis*, making up a whole, from Latin *integer*, complete. See *INTEGER*.] —*in-te-gral/i-ty* (-grāl'ī-tē) n. —*in-te-gral-ly* adv.

integral calculus n. Mathematics. The study of integration and its use in finding volumes, areas, and solutions of differential equations.

integral domain n. Mathematics. A commutative ring with unity having no proper divisors of zero, that is, where the product of nonzero elements cannot be zero.

in-te-grand (in'ti-grānd') n. Mathematics. A function or an equation to be integrated. [From Latin *integrāndus*, gerundive of *integrare*, to integrate. See *INTEGRATE*.]

in-te-grant (in'ti-grant) adj. Constituting part of a whole; integral.

in-te-grate (in'ti-grāt') v. -grat-ed, -grat-ing, -grates. —tr. 1. To make into a whole by bringing all parts together; unify. 2. a. To join with something else; unite. b. To make part of a larger unit: integrated the new procedures into the work routine. 3. To open to people of all races or ethnic groups without restriction; desegregate. 4. Mathematics. a. To calculate the integral of. b. To perform integration on. 5. Psychology. To bring about the integration of (personality traits). —intr. To become integrated or undergo integration. [From Middle English, intact, from Latin *integrātus*, past participle of *integrare*, to make whole, from *integer*, complete. See *tag-* in Appendix.] —*in-te-grat-ive* adj.

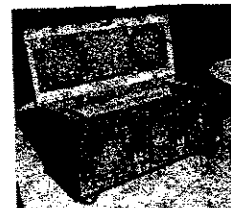
in-te-grat-ed circuit (in'ti-grāt'id) n. Abbr. *IC* A tiny slice or chip of material on which is etched or imprinted a complex of electronic components and their interconnections. —*integrated circuitry* n.

in-te-gra-tion (in'ti-grā'shan) n. 1. a. The act or process of

integration



Intaglio
Agate locket depicting
Mars embracing Venus



Intarsia

ā pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
ā pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
ī pit	th thin
ī pie	th this
īr pier	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ā about, item
ō paw	♦ regionalism

Stress marks: ' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dīk'shā-nēr'ē)